US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

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DATA EVALUATION RECORD

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STUDY IDENTIFICATION:
Huber, R. and S. Otto. September 1978. Uptake of Aged ¹⁴C-Vinclozolin (BAS 352F-¹⁴C) Soil Residues by Rotational Crops;
No. 1589. MRID# 00136385.

REVIEWED BY:

Elizabeth A. Resek, Chemist Environmental Chemistry, Review Section 1 OPP/EFED/EFGWB

Signature_

Date

MAR 20 1991

APPROVED BY:

Paul Mastradone Ph.D., Chief Environmental Chemistry, Review Section 1 OPP/EFED/EFGWB

Signature

Date

MAR 20 1991

TYPE OF STUDY: Confined Rotational Crop

CONCLUSION:

EFGWB concludes that the study (previously accepted 3/25/80 and rotation intervals set; see DISCUSSION) does not satisfy present data requirements for confined rotational crop. The study is judged supplemental and cannot be made acceptable upon the submission and review of additional information. A new study is required. Soil residue analyses and storage stability data are required.

Based on the results of supplemental data, recovered ¹⁴C for soybeans was 3.162 and 0.635 ppm for 60 and 365 day aged soils, respectively. For wheat, total ¹⁴C recovered was 2.632 and 1.104 ppm for 60 and 365 day aged soils, respectively. Total ¹⁴C in carrots for the 60 and 365 day aged soils was 23.533 and 1.859 ppm, respectively. Except for carrots, main levels of total ¹⁴C were found in the roots.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Chemical ¹⁴C-vinclozolin (specific activity 9.23 mCi/mMol) was used in the study. The soil used was a loamy sand with the following characteristics: 83% sand, 7% silt, 10% clay; pH 6.8; CEC 10 mVal/100g; bulk density 1.4 g/ml; and 2-6% OM. Prior to seeding of rotational crops, 5 kg portions of soil were aged for 60 and 365 days. During the aging periods, soil was maintained at 40%

maximum water capacity in the dark at 20 \pm 2 C. After each respective aging period (60 and 365 days), black plastic pots (13 cm i.d., 10 cm high) were filled with 1 kg soil and appropriate crop seed (summer wheat, soybeans or carrots). The emerging plants were kept in a growth chamber at 20 \pm 2 C with artificial light at 12-hour periods. Plants were watered and thinned as needed.

Thirty days after seeding and at harvest time (98-147 days) samples were removed and kept at what appears to be -20 C until analysis. the following plant parts were separated before analyses: soybeans (beans, pods, leaves, roots), wheat (grains, ears, stalks, roots), carrots (leaves, roots). At the 30 day interval only, above ground plant parts were sampled.

Radioactivity of solid and liquid extracts was determined by combustion and LSC quantitation of ¹⁴CO₂. Samples were extracted with methanol. Fractions were further partitioned using various liquid/liquid partitions to divide the extracts into various phases. Extracted and paritioned phases were analyzed by TLC using several solvent systems. HPLC was used to determine whether the absorbed residues included the intact dichloroaniline moiety.

REPORTED RESULTS:

Total radioacativity taken up by the rotational crops can be seen in column 7 of Table I. Recovered ¹⁴C for soybeans was 3.162 and 0.635 ppm for 60 and 365 day aged soils, respectively. For wheat, total ¹⁴C recovered was 2.632 and 1.104 ppm for 60 and 365 day aged soil, respectively. Total ¹⁴C in carrots for the 60 and 365 day aged soil was 23.533 and 1.859 ppm, respectively. Except for carrots, main levels of total ¹⁴C are found in the roots. The methanol extractable radioactivity (column 9) differed considerably depending on tissue investigated. TLC results (see attachments) show predominantly parent (BAS 352 F) detected. There is recovery of metabolite F (N-3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2,3,4-trihydroxy butanoic acid amide) in soybean leaves.

DISCUSSION:

EFGWB concludes that the study does not satisfy data requirements for confined rotational crop. The study cannot be made acceptable, and therefore, a new study is required. The registrant should note the following points:

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- Residues in soil should be analyzed at the time of treatment, at the time of planting the rotational crop, and at the time of harvest of the rotational crop.
- Storage stability data are required.

- Total ¹⁴C recovery was reported using LSC, and it appeared from most TLC scans that residues recovered were in the form of parent vinclozolin. However, one scan showed metabolite F recovered, which was identified but not quantified. Residues should be characterized.
- 4. EFGWB previously accepted the present study (3/25/80) and along with an additional study (accepted 4/27/82) concluded that the confined rotational crop data requirement was fulfilled. Rotation intervals were established. Since the study is not acceptable under present Guidelines, the rotation intervals previously established are no longer valid. EFGWB recommends, however, that the intervals be used until a new study is submitted and judged acceptable by EFGWB.

Rotation Interval for Vinclozolin
Rotational crop data permits rotation only to the following
and only when indicated total pounds active ingredient
applied per acre have not been exceeded through the previous
season:

- 1. Lettuce may be planted 6 months after treatment not exceeding 12 lb a.i./A.
- 2. Squash may be planted 2 months after treatment not exceeding 9 lb a.i./A.
- Corn may be planted 2 months after treatment not exceeding 9 lb a.i./A with use of only the corn grain for food and /or feed purposes.
- 4. Spring wheat may be planted 9 months after treatments not exceeding 8 lb a.i./A.

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Table I: Presentation of results from uptake of aged 18C-Vinclozolia (BAS 352 F-18C) soil residues by rotational crops; (columns 1-17)

	2.	3		5	6	7	8	9	
1 Sample designation	A ¹⁾	B ²)	Crop and Plant part	Mo. of plants	Weight (total)	Total () radio- act. ppm	Methanol extr. (ME)	Meth.extr. in % of TR	
1 2 3 4 5	60 60 60 60	30 ³⁾ 147 147 147	Soybeans -beans -pods -leaves -roots	7 5	14.59 6.97 9.23 48.61 9.00	3.162 3.201 0.851 3.082 5.726	0.350 1.579	\$1 \$1	
6 7 8 9	365 365 365 365 365	30 ³⁾ 138 138 138 138	Soybeans -beans -pods -leaves -roots	2 3	2.88 3.00 7.92 63.90 63.30	0.892 0.508 0.741	0.165 0.307 0.549	32 61 14	
11 12 13 14	60 60 60 60	30 ³) 98 98 98 98	-grain -ears -stalks -roots	13	11.15 2.74 1.28 5.13 0.69	2.632 0.945 1.818 7.567 34.198	3,340		
16 17 18 19	365 365 365 365 365	121 121	Wheat -grain -ears -stalks -roots	10	6.76 12.92 4.46 18.40 3.30	1.104 0.783 0.846 1.079 9.006	0.649	60	
21 22 23	60 60	30 ³⁾	Carrots -roots -leaves	7 20	2.59 148.84 78.69	23.533 ⁵ 0.886 0.74%	0.33% 0.330	38 44	
24 25 26	365 365 365	112	Carrots -roots -leaves	6 18	3.33 139.00 39.56	0.265	0.1% 0.221	54	

The soil had been aged aerobically prior to seeding of rotational crops in the plant samples were taken. Eighest values correspond to harves time for plant, above ground part only like values are calculated as Vinclozolin equivalents in could not be confirmed due to lack of material ks-dichloroaniline by total method, expressed as Vinclozolin equivalents in processing additional visits.

7) TR = Total redicactivity 8) MB = Methanol extract

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10 DCA ⁶) by hydrolyses	11 DCA in % of TR 7	12 DCA via HPLC ppm	13 Hexane extract ppm	1% Ethylac. extract ppm	Sum. hexine + ethylacetate in % of EE	16 Water- phase ppm	17: Waterphase in % of TR (NE)
3.164 3.395 0.630 2.681 11.32	75 87	2.34	0.015 0.080	0.243 0.854	71 60	0.097	11 (28) 16 (31)
0.419 0.751 0.254 0.492 2,180	66 84 50 66 55	0.39	0.016 0.021 0.113	0.109 0.150 0.269	76 56 70	0.052 0.123 0.131	10 (32) 17 (40) 3 (24)
1.606 0.111 1.426 3.971 8.396	61 12 78 52 25	5.945)	-			
0.359 0.053 0.168 0.424 1.559	33 7 20 39 17	0.34	0.075	0.185	40	0.398	37 (61)
3.038 0.360 0.611	%1 82	0.426	0.158 0.127	0.022	\$ N 65	8:123	1% (38) 15 (35)
1.005 0.090 0.224	\$ \$ 3 \$ 3 \$	0.06	0.033 0.041	8.0623	33	0.092 0.126	15 (57)
	35-				-		

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Bolvent:CKCle Experiment:CR 352, No. Chart speed: 300mm/h

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RAYEN SYSTEMS PRESERRCH INC S. PEREZ-6-11-84-CLUBIL-B - Rf . MAS 352 F TLG 1907
Selvents CHCl_e/CH_eCCOH 95/5
Experiments CN 952, ethylacetatephase Chart speed 1000m/h 23+26m Carrolleave: 10- boybensroots SECONDAY AVAILAGE

ZAYEN DUSTEMS PRESEARCH INC. S. PEREZ-6-11-84-CLUBRL-B ÷. . Solvent: Sthylseetate/CM, COOK, Experiment: CR-352, Stylseetat ٠. ج:

AYLH JYSTEMS PRESEARCH INC 5. PEREZ-C-11-184-CAUGUL-B Chart speed! 300ms/h Experiment: CR 352, Ethylacetit Solvent: Ethylacetate/CM, COO.

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